THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1870.

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WASHINGTON.

Final Passage of the Mississippi Admission Bill.

Mr. Cullom's Anti-Polygamy Bill Explained in the House.

The Internal Tax Bill to be Reduced $30,000,000.

The Funding Bill and its Prospects.

Monthly Report of the Agricultural Department.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

PRESIDENT GRANT ON THE FINANCES.

Two members of the Ways and Means Committee had some talk last evening with the President, and the remarks he made were to-day reported to the full committee. He said that last fall he was of opinion that we had better go on quietly as possible in buying up and cancelling the bonds, so as to protect our credit, and in this view and recommended that we hold our tax and tariff rates generally at present figures, so as to have a surplus for use by the Secretary of the Treasury in calling down the indebtedness. He had thought of a different plan about this matter, he continued, and had somewhat changed his opinion as to the policy that should be pursued. His reason for this was that it would be for the country to have a reduction in its taxation; that the people were as anxious for it, and that Congress was, but that the condition of our internal revenue and customs laws was such that a reduction in its taxation would be a reduction of twenty millions in the receipts from internal revenue, and about ten from customs, and before such a reduction is made he would like to see the country in a financial condition to stand it. He now leaves the Senate, and he remarked that he himself was not so confident as some persons seem to be that the country will not in a year from to-day need additional taxation. It might be well to pass the bill, and he thought if we could do so now under 5 cents.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The morning discussed the question of the reduction of the internal revenue taxes, and finally decided to report to-day the bill with a view of making thirty millions reduction. What they will conclude to do relative to the tariff is not determined, but each day's deliberations make it more plain that their bill is further going than they at first dreamed.

THE FUNDING BILL

will probably be called up in the Senate in a short time, and the Committee will report it back as early as it can rigorously as possible, reporting some minor amendments to which they have agreed in Committee, and which will be offered by Mr. Wade, Mr. Morton, Mr. Chandler, and others.

The Republicans in Congress from Tennessee, Virginia and Mississippi have had a meeting to-day. Mr. Chandler, in view of the opinions of the President that the Secretary of the Treasury, think it will not be passed by Congress; [illegible] perhaps, too early to express a conclusion on this point.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The Military Committee took additional testimony in the case of Cadet Whiting. A witness of high standing, and former Major-General in the volunteer service, testified that about the request of an old friend, who was a member of the Legislature of Georgia, he had written a letter to the possibility of securing an appointment for a son from Rome. Whiting was appointed, and he (the witness) had received a communication from Whiting, thanking him for the appointment. Whiting's letter was not in the usual form of applications for appointments, and he had not kept it. Mr. Whitemore also testified that he knew of the letter, and that it was not in the usual form of applications for appointments. Whiting's counsel will submit a brief to-morrow.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

One cause for thankfulness to-night is, that the Senate has not attempted to amend the Mississippi bill, and that it can go to the President tomorrow for its signature. The conditions of its admission are not all that could be desired, but they are conditions which the people of Mississippi can accept, and which will be complied with. Whether they will do so or not is a question for them to determine. Congress has done its duty in the matter, and has remitted the whole question to the people of Mississippi.

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EASTMAN

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RAILROAD.

The Best Character of the State.

The Kaw Valley—Eastern Counties—Central Lands—Osage Lands and Neosho Valley.

Influence of Railroads.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 14.

Standing across the east middle meridional section line which runs through Lawrence, there is a point of view which, I am very sure, will be unsurpassed in the State for many years to come. Looking to the north, there is now nothing in a distance of twenty miles but a level sea of magnificent farms, all under cultivation, and very densely settled. Looking to the south, there is a similar view, except that the farms are not quite so numerous. Looking to the east, there is a broken prairie country, with a large number of farms in view, but not so many as to the north and south. Looking to the west, there is a rolling prairie country, with a few farms in view, but not many. The reason for this is that the Kansas Pacific Railroad runs to the west, and the settlers have not had time to locate.

In this section are exceedingly fertile and prosperous counties. Douglas, with a population of 8,000, Shawnee, Osawa, Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Jefferson, and Atchison, are making rapid strides. Other counties in the northern tier are growing up under the same influences.

CENTRAL LANDS

and the lands contiguous to the southward, comprising the Osage Ceded Lands, are now in the market. The treaty by which the Osages relinquished possession of their lands was negotiated by Mr. Jay Cooke, the financial agent of the Government, and was ratified at Washington on the 27th of September, 1865. The Osages were paid for their lands in gold, and have since been living on their reservation in the Indian Territory, south of Kansas. The Osage Ceded Lands are now in the market, and are being rapidly settled. The Osage Trust Lands, which are to be sold for the benefit of the Osages, will be in the market in the spring of 1871. The Osage Ceded Lands are of the same character as the Kaw Valley, but are more rolling. The soil is deep and very productive. The timber is not so abundant as in the Kaw Valley, but there is enough for all purposes. The streams are not so large, but they are far more than sufficient for all purposes. All this is set out, for the most part, with very fine groves of cottonwood, maple, and other trees. The Osage Ceded Lands are now in the market, and are being rapidly settled. The Osage Trust Lands, which they have not been long in the market. The Osage Trust Lands, which they have not been long in the market. The Osage Trust Lands, which they have not been long in the market

THE BALLOT.

The Pernicious Effect of the Agitation of Woman's Suffrage.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Hatfield of Connecticut Church.

Dr. Hatfield, of Connecticut M. E. Church, delivered a lecture entitled, "The Pernicious Effect of the Agitation of Woman's Suffrage," to an appreciative audience in M. Price, M. E. Church, corner of Maxwell and Newberry streets, last evening. The lecture was delivered in the interest of the church. He claimed that the agitation was based on an issue unscriptural. Nearly every speaker in favor of woman's suffrage held that the act was strictly opposed. Nothing could be further from the truth. The testimony of Christianity rose to refute the charge. The lecturer's argument was based on the Bible, and was somewhat lengthy. He was willing to assert that as many facts could be adduced from the efforts of woman's rights as from any other movement of the day. The only evidence, and that of a very weak character, that was produced in favor of woman's suffrage was by loose reasoning, and that very confused, and given exaggeration. Then they confined themselves to the single instance of woman's notoriety and faithfulness that continued in one or three cases, while a dozen cases could be quoted had developed the fact that women could be found who were the opposite of praiseworthy persons. The obedience in the way of woman was not given in the Bible. Even more imaginary than real were the privileges that woman enjoyed. She was not to vote, nor debate, nor sue for rent, if she was married.

One of the gravest objections to the agitation, as appeared from the lecture, was that it would hold back young women by so-called fashionable society. Young women, if not already educated, can not rise in society and rank, while young men can. Young men can rise to places of honor and position, and be elected to the highest offices in the gift of the people, while young women are not considered worthy of such consideration. Only a few of the more advanced of these women's rights' women are ready to accept an interdict for a short time, while the great majority of them are not ready to do so. Eleven-twelfths of the women participate in the agitation for the mere fun of the thing, and not because they are conscientiously opposed to the ballot. The agitation seemed to destroy the sense of modesty. It was a fact that all examples in favor of woman's rights are free lovers. He was willing to assert that all free lovers were in favor of woman's rights, and this fiction being the more prominent kind of fiction, women flocked to the agitation meetings, and became a part of the party.

He did not propose to put himself in need of the halter for the reducing of any association, civil or religious, which walks into the mire. He would not, however, be intimidated by any opposition to the assertion of conscientious convictions, and did not hesitate to say that the agitation of woman's rights was premature and unscriptural. The lecturer then proceeded to refute the assertions of certain men who had spoken in favor of the agitation. He claimed that there was no analogy between the case of the negro and woman. The negro was a man, and had been deprived of his rights, and the